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### The lows Democrats.

The Iowa Democratic Convention will meet at Ottumwa to-day to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Railway Commissioner, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Uncle HORACE BOIES will be renominated

for Governor without opposition, the first Democrat elected Governor of Iowa within a generation. There is no man of equal strength in the Iowa Democracy, and should he be successful next fall, his friends will boom him for Vice-President, and perhaps for President. His plurality in 1889 was 6,523. Many anti-Prohibition Republicans voted for him, and many did not vote. In 1890 there were nearly 40,000 more votes cast than in 1889, and the Republican candidate for Secretary of State received a plurality of 3.666

The Iowa election will be of national importance this year because the result of it will be taken as evidence of the probable politics of the State in 1892. The immense majorities of the Iowa Republicans have disappeared, and will never be regained, but it is by no means certain as yet that the State can be counted upon by the Democrats. There has been a great amount of dissatisfaction with the Republican party, and the Democratic party has been the gainer thus far. The Republicans have paltered with prohibition with the reoult of incomsing the extreme Prohibitionists, who have a ticket of their own this year but do not seem to be dangerous, and of driving many opponents of prohibition into the Democracy.

The Republican party of Iowa has been weakened by too many years of undisputed domination, while the Democrats, after fighting bravely a losing fight, have been inspirited by a success beyond their hopes. The chief cause of the Democratic ss in Iowa, however, seems to have been that feeling of dissatisfaction which is the spring of the Alliance movement.

The Republican party was in the majority and therefore held responsible for the grievances, real or imaginary, of which the farmers of Iowa and the other agricultural States of the West complain. The Republican party accordingly has been kicked, but as the new movement has developed programme and policy of radical financial and economic changes, will the Democracy be able to hold the recruits who have gone over to it, not from thorough sympathy with its principles, but because it offered the only means of destroying the wearisome ascendancy of the Republicans? The People's party has nominated candidates in Iowa. Will it develop a respectable strength, and if it does, from what sources will their strength be drawn? Will it come from the Republican farmers in the Alliance, or will it take from the Democrats some of the support they have received of late years from Republican malcontents whose Democratization is far from complete as yet?

Governor Boies has given Iowa an honest and a capable administration, his popularity and prestige are great, and his party has reached a high state of discipline and organization. The Iowa Democrats have an excellent position. The Republicans have so much at stake, however, that they will make extraordinary efforts, and assistance from outside of the State will not be wanting to them. Governor Boxes is somewhat too much of a free trader for our taste, but he is a fine old fellow all the same, and a sturdy Democrat; and he will have the best wishes of the Democratic party in the canvass that will begin to-morrow.

### The Republican Situation.

After six months of waiting and watchfulness the Republican managers in New York by unanimous vote have suddenly composed their differences, admitting to the charmed circle of full fellowship the FRENCH delega tion in the Fifth Assembly district and the GIBBS delegation in the Thirteenth district. This restores the anti-PLATT faction to equality with the partisans of the Owego chieftain, and thus gets the various wings of the party together for the first time since 1888. A new leader has been found in the Sixteenth district, the troubles caused by Police Justice SMITH in the Twentieth have been smoothed down, and an arrangement has been entered into with the ROURKE and BRODSKY Republicans, in the Eighth Assembly district, whereby the latter will work hereafter in Republican harness.

This sudden change in the kaleido-

scope of city politics is not due to any harmonious willingness on the part of Republican leaders to get together in the interest of each and to bury the grievances and asperities of the past, which are just as bitter now as ever before, toward the extinction of which no compromise or concession of any kind has been made by the bosses in authority, or by their representatives. It is to be attributed solely to the fact that since Secretary FOSTER, a practical politician of the very best Buckeye brand, has taken the helm of the Treasury Department, all petty differences have had to give way to the declared purpose of the national Administration to achieve success for the Republicans in this State this year, at whatever hazard or expense, The task has been made much easier by the virtual agreement reached last week to put in nomination for the office of Governor; candidate who represents neither the PLATI Stalwarts nor the WARNER MILLER Half Breeds, but is equally acceptable to both; and one, too, who is able to pay the freigh without proclaiming constantly the ability to do so to an idle and censorious world.

Whatever differences the local Republican leaders may have on other points, they are agreed upon one point unanimously, that no success is possible for them in New York without a liberal appropriation for campaign purposes. While, therefore, they ave the highest regard for the courageous heroes of Republicanism for whom the farmers clamored, as in the cases of IRA DAVEN-PORT and WARNER MILLER, they are imed strongly with the conviction that no Republican candidate for Governor can cut down and keep within safe bounds the Democratic majority in New York and Brooklyn, unless he is a statesman and patriot able to apply some of his surplus to greasing the wheels of the machine and to keeping the boys in good humor.

The candidate they have selected for this purpose, on whom they have agreed, so far as an agreement made in June can withstand the changes which may take place before September, is Commodore JOHN H. STARIN, the PONCE DE LEON of Glen Island Mr. STARIN is a Republican who has the singular advantage of being country born and farmer bred, yet living in the city of New York. He is a native of Sammonsville,

He was educated for a doctor, and furnished drugs for alling persons along the Mohawk Valley for thirteen years; was appointed Postmaster of Fultonville by President Polk during the Mexican war, and remained in office until the Free Soil Convention nominated HALE and JULIAN in 1852. Then Dr. STARIN embarked in the steamboat transportation business, and proceeded to make a large fortune. He was elected a member of Congress in 1876 from the Adirondack and Saratoga district, made up of the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, and Schenectady. He was elected for a second term in 1878, and for a third term in 1880. He was sorting letters in the Fultonville Post Office when EDWARD FREIGHT JONES Was running a country store in Massachusetts. Mr. STARIN is steamboat Commodore, and he puts his fleet of river craft to the service of three classes of admirers every summer, inviting them to a free excursion, and thus endearing himself to a large number of persons who have no pronounced hostility to free passes. These three classes are the newsboys in New York, with whom the Commodore is extremely popular, the policemen of New York, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are just as strong at a picule as they are at a parade.

When it is taken into consideration that the farmers of the State have a kindly feeling for their old neighbor, and that he is not without support in the city of New York, it may be seen that there are fewer valid objections against the nomination of Mr. STARIN than have been advanced against other aspirants on the Republican side. Against Secretary TRACY and Postmaster VAN COTT it is urged that, being officeholders under the Harrison Administration, they would incur the opposition of those Republicans who have outstanding grieve ances against the President; and what that element of opposition amounts to in a State canvass, the fate of Secretary Folden in 1882 clearly shows. Against WARNER MILLER it is urged that he failed to carry the State in 1888, and is destitute of strength following in New York and Brooklyn. More than this, he would probably have the fatal support of the Mugwumps again; nothing, it is thought, could dissuade them from supporting him. Dr. DEPEW is not an aspirant for the nomination. Fas-SET. SLOAN, WADSWORTH, and PARSONS are practically unknown at this end of the State to the great body of voters, and those who have heard of them, particularly in the case of FASSETT, would be hostile. Of late years the Democratic majority in

New York city has been bounding ahead with such rapidity that there is left in the city not one safe Republican Assembly district. For the Republicans, therefore, to nominate an up-country statesman, to encounter in the city of New York an adverse majority, running as high perhans as 70,000, and this with the voting population declining in the rural counties. would mean inevitable defeat. The Republican district managers, however, believe that with STARIN as their candidate, and plenty of oil in the hot boxes, the Democratic majority in the city could be kept down to 40,000; and to this, as they reckon, Kings county would make no substantial addition. This would enable the Republicans to roll up good majorities in their strongholds through the State, and to carry on their fight for control of both branches of the Legislature. This could not be done with a candidate who would not bring out the best efforts of the Republican machine; and it could not be done with a candidate who would not receive in the cities of the State a fair amount of Democratic support, such as is expected for Brother STARIN.

The willingness of the Republican leaders to get together is based primarily upon the understanding of the fact that they have at last secured a candidate who fulfils the necessary requirements, and is able to furnish the needful sinews of war. It is true that Mr. STARIN is not now an aspirant for the Republican nomination, although he has been named by Republican admirers frequently in previous years. In the Saratoga Convention of 1882, which nominated Folger, he received 19 votes, and he had some supporters in the Convention of 1888, which put up WARNER MILLER. But on both occasions strong objections were urged against him on account of the question of transportation, which was then important. While the anti-monopoly party lasted, there was always a strong objection to nominees connected with the forwarding interest, and this opposition was not limited to the Republicans. Of late years, however, the question has been eliminated pretty much from the politics of the State, and neither party now thinks it necessary to pass declarations hostile to the railroads. Consequently this element of weakness in previous Conventions no longer attaches to the candidacy of Mr. STARIN, and many Republicans who some years ago seriously refused to consider him are now throwing up their hate

for him and advocating his nomination. Every indication points to a vigorous contest this year on the part of the Republicans of the State. Whether Mr. STARIN is their standard bearer or not a hot push for vic tory will be made. In no previous election for a great many years has the stake been so big for the Republicans. Not alone are all the State officers to be chosen, and the lines formed for the battle of 1892, but the prospect of a Democratic Governor and Legislature, that is, a Legislature Demo cratic in both branches, is most threat ening to the Republicans, for a new apportionment would wipe out absolutely their nopes of success in the Legislature hereafter, probably for many years. - /

The loss of the State to the Republican this year, if it involves the loss of the Legis lature, would be a stunning blow to them and to their hopes, and therefore the leaders of the various factions have declared a six months' truce, during which all their efforts will be directed to a strong fight against the Democracy and to the use of those weanons of warfare which in a close contest generous and appreciative freight payer can supply.

### The Row in Ohio.

Governor JAMES E. CAMPBELL and the Hon. LAWRENCE T. NEAL are competitors for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. Mr. NEAL seems to be stronger in the cities and Governor CAMPBELL in the country districts. The Hamilton county Democracy is bitterly opposed to the Governor and has elected NEAL delegates.

There is a dispute whether the number of these delegates should have been based upon the Democratic vote of 1889 or of 1890 The Democratic State Committee, in which the friends of the Governor are in a majority, are expected to decide the dispute in his favor, and thus reduce the number of NEAL delegates; but such a course would only intensily the opposition of the Hamilton county Democrats to Governor CAMPBELL. We have great respect for that gentleman. He has shown himself to be a man of courage and ability; but will it be wise to nominate him in view of the animosity of to the causes of that animosity we express no opinion. It is enough to look at the fact, a fact of unhappy import to the prospects of the Ohio Democracy this year, if Governor CAMPBELL is renominated. Hamilton county east more than 40,000 votes for him in 1889, nearly one-ninth of the total Democratic vote. Will it pay to take the risk of causing disaffection in that strong place of the Ohio

The Republican party of Ohio is united in support of a candidate of great strength. Can the Ohio Democrats expect to beat Major McKinley if they enter upon the campaign weakened by dissension, divided, with mutiny in Cincinnati? It is not our business to compose the local quarrels of Democrats, but Democratic success in Ohio is of more importance than the success of any man. Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. NEAL should be thrown over, if necessary, and a compromise candidate, satisfactory to all the Ohio Democrats, city and country, be nominated. Then the great contest can be carried on under equalized conditions.

### To Celebrate the Fourth.

The municipal authorities of Concord New Hampshire, have invited the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND to deliver a Fourth of July oration in that city.

Mr. CLEVELAND's intentions have not been made known, but the circumstance that he has been asked to go to New Hampshire to instruct the people of that State in the principles of our American institutions, and the political duties of good citizenship, while he never has been invited to expound his views in a public oration for the benefit of the people of New York, suggests some interesting reflections.

For years it has been the reproach of New York city that the glorious anniversary of the nation's birth is permitted annually to pass without proper recognition on the part of the Mayor and Common Council. It is true there is always an impressive celebration at that noble cradle of Liberty and Democracy, Tammany Hall; but the City itself remains silent. This is not due to any lack of patriotic impulse on the part of our citizens, but rather to the size of the town. It is easier to organize a general celebration in a community like Concord, let us say, or Woodstock, Connecticut, than in the metropolis of the western hemisphere.

But is it not high time for New York to prove that its inaction in this respect is not the result of anathy? Cannot we have for once, an Independence Day in 1891, with Mayor GRANT in the chair, a celebration of the old-fashioned intellectual sort conducted by the City, with the reading of the Declaration by some sonorous voice, and plenty of patriotic music by the band, and oratory fit to renew the traditions and revive the spirit of the Revolution?

We should favor the idea of inviting Mr. CLEVELAND to pronounce right here in New York, in some such place as the Madison Square Garden or the Metropolitan Opera House, the Fourth of July oration which he may be preparing or meditating for delivery in the provinces.

The selection of Mr. CLEVELAND as orator seems appropriate for several reasons:

He is the only living ex-President of the United States honestly elected to that office. He has devoted more time than any other person now alive to the formulation in impressive phraseology of those broad deas about government and citizenship which more timid thinkers hesitate to enunciate, because they seem to be mere truisms. He would not shrink, through any false intellectual pride, from the utterance of the thoughts suggested to his mind by

His appearance as orator upon the star of an auditorium of the capacity of the Madison Square Garden or the Metropolitan Opera House, would afford to thousands of citizens chance to gratify their innocent curiosity o behold the man about whom they have heard so much, but whom they have never seen in person. It is a fact that although the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND has resided in New York since his retirement from public life, and travels almost daily from his home to his place of business, he is unknown by sight to a vast majority of those whom he may have jostled a dozen times in plevated railros may have stepped off the curb more than once to allow him to pass in Pine street in Cedar, or in lower Nassau. This is because the pictures, and even the caricature of Mr. CLEVELAND give a very imperfect idea of his actual personal appearance.

Finally, he is about to remove from New York to New Jersey, as is reported; and perhaps this will be the last opportunity of the municipal authorities to pay to him, as temporary resident of our city, the compli ment so long neglected and yet so proper. The invitation should proceed from the Mayor and Common Council, and it should be seconded cordially by the press and peo-

# An Artist Indeed.

ple, without regard to party.

Raising the legal question over the head of Prize Fighter SLAVIN, whether he is an artist in the meaning of the law concerning the importation of laborers under contract, reminds us of the story that JOHN BROUGHAM used to tell of that charming actor and his own admired friend, LESTER WALLACK. AS BROUGHAM was approaching the door kept by Saint PETER, he saw LESTER WALLACK pass in: but when he reached the gate himself he was informed that actors were not admitted. But WALLACK went in," said BROUGHAM Yes," said Saint PETER, "but WALLACK is no actor."

Certainly in the pugilistic profession there have been those whose professional accomplishments were sufficient to confer the undeniable title of an artist. Taking supreme case, if Mr. JAMES MACE had not cultivated himself in his business to that perfected degree of skill upon which is universally set the stamp of art, then the immense body of performers whose rôles are imperceptibly graded from the haughty tragedian to the humble clog dancer, must move off the stage. Art is long, but art is also tremendously broad. It makes no partial or invidious distinction between its exemplars. In his line Mace stood the peer of Robert Houdin in his. He was the wizard of the ring. He was perhaps unequalled in his degree of skill; and yet will the law sit in discriminating judgment on the boxers and draw the line between a pastmaster in sparring and a modern slugger?

We have no desire, in declaring a pugilist to be legally an artist under our present statutes, to quibble upon the fact that he may paint his opponent's physiognomy and torso red, or blue; we are only upholding him as one of an indivisible army of public performers practising particular professions susceptible of the very highest artistic cultiva tion and of the application of superior intelligence. Mr. SLAVIN may not be, strictly speaking, of the first class. He has not the exquisite skill of MACE, nor by any means does he exhibit so unmistakably the grand style which shines through all the in Fulton county. He is 66 years of age. I the Hamilton county Democrats? In regard I reckleseness and carelessness of the herou-

lean Sullivan. In his fighting method he reminds one less of the perfect boxer than of --- that two handed engine at the door.

All ready to smite once and smite no more." But as a pugilist and one of the most eminent professors of the noble art of selfdefence, he is undebatably an artist, and can be imported into this country contract. At present, as it happens, he has left the country.

A young woman is maltreated by a police man, and when she makes her accusation at a police court a lawyer hired by the policeman ventures to ask her: "Do you mean to say that a respectable person would have kept as still as you did?" And the only excuse for the question was that when insulted in the street the young woman did not make a public out-cry. The incident by itself would not be worth a word of comment were there not too much reason to believe that many lawyers habitually violate the principles not only of courtesy but of ordinary decency. The other day a young woman, one of the defendants in a civil suit, was asked so many and such offensive questions that the whole press of the country exclaimed in indignation. And it was only yesterday that the Supreme Court of the United States suggested in unmistakable terms that the legal advisers of many men long accused and condemned by juries of murder were not acting in the public interest, and were possibly not blameless, either legally or honorably. In their conduct of causes.

Would it, then, not be wise to hold lawyers court? And should not lawyers, or would-be awyers, be instructed more strictly than they now are that their duty is in the first place a duty to the public and only secondarily a duty to themselves, their notoriety, or their pocketbook?

Judge BENEDICT's decision on the collision between the tug Staples and the yacht Medusa describes the precise circumstance to which a few days ago THE SUN called attention as occurring with unfortunately excessive frequency on the waters about New York. The tug in this case ran into the yacht for this reason, says the Court:

"The tur acted upod the idea that because the tur wa a vessel engaged in business, while the Meduan was a pleasure yacht and able to change her course easily, t was the duty of the yacht to give way for the tug."

"This," says Judge BENEDICT, "was a mis taken idea on the part of the tug." We should hope so. When the rule of the road makes it necessary to inspect the business credentials of vessels to determine which has the right of way, sailors will have to take to the woods. On

One of the advantages of collegiate training is brought to notice in the necrological report of the Andover Theological Seminary for 1890-91. Of the forty-six deceased alumni whose age is chronicled, eight were over sixty. curteen over seventy, nineteen over eighty, two over ninety, and the average age of the years! This is surely a splendid record. And graduated while yet the advantages of athletic seems to us that. With proper muscular development in youth, college graduates ought to be lively and vigorous for at least a century.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Fire Departments and Buildings has reorted that it is outrageous that those persons who pay only fifty cents admission to the Polo grounds should be exposed to the scorching rays of the sun." and that the fact for admission to the grand stand does not exempt the Aldermen from their duty to their poorer fellow citizens. Do not the noble Aldermen forget in this discriminating opinion the poor but worthy youths who peek through is top? Should not these budding Senstors in more than one sense, have a hearing, and be recognized? Is it more painful to be ex-posed to the sun without a shade than without a drink? Might not lager be substituted for sunshades?

And why should the noble souls who ris and fall with the rising and the falling of the national ball be supposed to suffer more from heat than from thirst and hunger? Let the worthy Aldermen provide not only front seate for everybody, but beer and sandwiches for all the patriots who dare to attend the national

An amiable correspondent who is to have a month's vacation desires us to tell him whether he should spend it at the seaside or in the Adirondacks. It is impossible for us to solve this problem. Mountain air is beneficial to some people and our correspondent may have peaceful days and nights, or lots of spor and fun, in the Adirondacks. The salt sea at and sea bathing are invigorating to some people, whether they be well or ill, and our cor respondent can find seaside resorts at which he may spend lonesome hours or enjoy merry times. Perhaps he had better give a week to the woods, a week to old ocean's banks, and s fortnight to some farmer's cottage, where only one boarder is kept in summer time.

Miss Hosmen, a school teacher of Fitchburg. Mass., has sent a boy home because he came to school barefooted and in knickerbook ers. A reverend gentleman at the meeting of the School Committee decided that it was most indecent for a boy to come to school in knickerbockers and with bare legs, or, as one must assume the reverend censor to have said with bare limbs. But, Reverend Mr. HALL were there many schoolboys who went to school a hundred years ago without bare legs and feet, and are there many lads, born in Ireland, who to-day are dignified as United States Senators or Governors of States, who did not go barelegged to school?

Surely it is the toes that once the wind blev through which now fill the most envied shoes. and it is the shocless urchins who now read most a school education. It is for our DANIEL HEALYS that the public schools were made, in spite of all the blushes of the Miss Hosmers and the Rev. F. O. HALLS,

TIPPU TIB is slowly wending his way to Zanzibar, having partly recovered from the stroke of paralysis which he suffered recently at Tabora. He is expected in Zanzibar within the next fortnight. It is very likely that the great African trader will visit Europe before he returns again to what Reclus calls the Dominion of TIPPU TIR." All the ethnological and geographical shows in Europe now adays are considered incomplete unless they show specimens of the races of Africa. TIPPU TIB could be secured for some of these exhibitions, he would prove a powerful at traction, for he is certainly the best advertised man in Africa.

From the Savannah News All that is needed for Democratic success in 1892 to wise action on the part of the party. There must be a firm stand for Democratic principles Let there be no concessions that are inconsistent with those principle

Massachusetts Democrats Are Democratic From the Soston Record.

The Democratic masses in this State are against Cleveland and for Bill, and it the issue were made in the Democratic State Convention Mili would get more

### Wanamaker Is the Name. From the Florida Times-Union. Tan Sun informs Surper's Weskly that "spittoon" and "cuspidor" are vulgar. The Times-Union pro

never to employ the old vulgarism again. If the present Postmaster General has got into goodleompany, he ought to be allowed to stay there. The Utility of a Bock Beard. From the Atchison Globe. When Peffer shaves his whiskers the people of Kan-

sas will find out that they voted for a weak mouth and chin. Me Mas Been Called a Floorist From the Post-"apress. In a prize fighter an artist or a laborer !

A FAMOUS MAN'S RETREAT.

The Island Home of Robert Logia Stevenson, Author of the Letters of a Leisure ly Traveller in The Sunday Sus, From the Philodelphia Press.

APIA. Samoan Islands, May 20, 1891.—The writer has just had the pleasure of spending a few hours in the home of Robert Louis Stevenson here in Samos. Mr. Stevenson has been away from Samoa much of the time since the first of the year, having made a voyage to Sydney, being gone about two months, and a trip to Tutuils, in this group, of three weeks duration. Much of the time since returning from Sydney he has been very feetle, in fast, he came back with bleeding lungs, and for a time was not permitted to see or talk with any one, except for a few minutes. How he can manage to accomplish the amount of work he does is a mystery, for he looks so delicate and frail that it doesn't seem as if his organization could stand the strain.

The first time I saw him was at the wedding dinner of one of the native belies of Apia. He was sitting at the head of the table, which was spread on the ground, under a canopy of native cloth of the bark of the paper mulberry tree. The incongruity of the scene struck me at once. Such marked individuality and delicacy amid such surroundings could not fail to impress and rivet one's attention.

Selecting a bright, cool afternoon, I started out to walk up to the plantation clearing where he is building his new house. A pleasant stroll up the winding road, through the occanut and bread fruit trees, and part of the way under the shade of the dense forest, brought me to Mr. Stevenson's new house. now about completed. Here everything was in a turmoil of confusion-carpenters erecting a second building, painting going on, furniture arriving, packed and unpacked, decorating of rooms, and work in all stages.

"We are all torn up and very busy getting ready to receive our relatives, who are coming in a few days," said Mrs. Stevenson who was engaged in superint nding the many branche of the work. "and." she continued in a rueful tone. "we haven't a place to put them in." Inquiring for Mr. Stevenson I was told he would see me in his working room. "Come right up here," he called in a cheery voice from

the floor above, and promptly availing myself of the proffered invitation I was soon seated in the bright, airy room on the second floor facing the sea, which he uses for a study. In his genial, entertaining manner Mr. Stevenson reviewed some of the experiences

and circumstances through which he has passed during the last few years. "The reason I selected Samos for a residence. in preference to any other group of slands visited." said Mr. Stevenson, in reply to a question, "was, first, on account of the seing an easy place to get land; secondly, the communication is extremely good with the world. All my proofs come to me here to be

read, for I would not trust an angel to read them for me. My third reason was because it was not in the hands of an European Government. No red tape and petty arrogance, as in the case of many islands ruled by European Governments. In Tahiti it is almost impossible to get land at all. Very little is in the hands of the whites, and the natives are not allowed to sell any land." An interruption of a business nature occur

ring at this point, gave the visitor an opportunity to look about the place. new house is situated on a plateau of

land, about three miles back from Apia, at the foot of the mountains, and commands a magnificent view of the ocean. From the cool. wide verands extending completely around the house, both on the lower and upper floors, the view is beautiful in the extreme. Immediately in front is a broad, level expense covered with grass, interspersed with glant trees, These are festooned with living wreaths and girdled with ferns and vines. Depending from the branches, or coiled in great serpen tine contortions about the trunks, are great lines, forming natural swings and stays. Parasites of all kinds cover these huge trees. High up among the forks of the branches, and often in some depression in the trunk, are great dusters of ferns and plants, looking like artificial flower vases placed there by man.

Looking through the arching tops of these wonderful trees, with their pendant decorations, exquisite views of ocean are obtained. Here and there a bit of deep blue, picked out with white tips-if the trade wind is strong enough to set the "white horses" runningand one side the harbor of Apia, with its shir ping. Beyond the grass plat the land drops abruptly, disclosing the valley and slope be low covered with the cocoanut palms, those giraffes of the veretable world," as Mr. Stevenson calls them. Back of the house the land, which attains an altitude of 700 feet, rises gradually, falling away slightly on one broken by a fine waterfall. Just across the stream towers Vaca Hill, covered with a tremendous growth of jungle, shutting out the sun early in the afternoon, thus producing shade and coolness. All about the clearing dense forest and bush, containing enormous trees, whose twisted and buttressed trunk looks as if a cyclone had had them in its grasp,

"Now," said Mr. Stevenson, lighting a cigar ette and resuming the interrupted conversa tion, "I suppose you want to know what we have been doing here?" That was exactly what was wanted, and Mr. Stevenson contin ued: "Well, when my wife and I came here last summer, the place where you see this house now stand was entirely covered by bush nothing but a small wooden shanty, no food nothing planted. Now we have cleared, I should imagine, taking in the garden, about twelve or fifteen acres. We have made a gar den, and planted quantities of food; bread, fruit, cocoanuts, and oranges; built a stable cook house, and the home we are now in, beside having been required to make four times over between one-half and two-thirds of the road from here to Apla.

"Now that's a pretty good turn of work for two people to get carried through in the hurri-cane season. I assure you"-this laughingly we were not overfed while we were at it. In the first days communication was very dif ficult. The work here was so immediately pressing that we were often unable to afford messenger, and the wolf not only came in at the door but came in and sat upon the table. I often made a meal of hard biscuit and I remember one day when the pair of us sat down to one alligator pear."

Mr. Stevenson smiled, as if the recollection was not entirely a disagreeable one. Before coming away Mrs. Stevenson very kindly spared time to show me some of th furniture and decorations of the house. " Do you know what this is called?" said she, rest ing her hand on the back of a comfortable easy chair. "Well, that is called Henry James's chair. He always sat in that when visiting us." It originally belonged to Mr. Stevenson's grandfather. "And now I want to show you my pride and treasure," conducting me to another room, where I was permitted to seat myself in a hand-carved chair. 300 years old. "Now, isn't that the most comfortable chair you ever sat in? I am ac pleased with the design and style that I shall have some made like it of the native Samoan wood. Then there is in the warehouse at Ania not yet unpacked, an old carved cabinet with the date 1634 cut in the top panel."

The dining room furniture is all Chippen dale, and many years have been spent in gathering the different pieces. "I don't suppose." said Mrs. Stephenson. "there is another set like it in the South Pacific." The walls of this room are being covered with a tapestry of the native cloth, made from the bark of the paper mulberry, tinted a rich terra-cotta color. Over a wide fireplace—the only one in Samoahange a large oil painting of Mr. Stevenson ather, and on one side a portrait in oil, painted by Mrs. Stevenson, of her son Lloyd Osborne when he was 7 years of age. The fire place is quite a necessity during some of the mo the, on account of the elevation, and Mr. Stevenson has a fire made every morning. Holding up a pair of finely carved wooden candlesticks, with a small plece broken out, Mrs. Stevenson said: "You have no idea what an amount of work is involved

in the handling of these things. All the furni-ture was packed in Scotland, in great cases ten feet long, and has to be unpacked at Apla, and brought up here over bad roads with the result, as you see, of some getting broken. We are extremely busy, for we expect Mr. Stevenson's mother on the steamer Wainul, and Mr. and Mrs. Strong and child on the

Luebeck about a week later. As the door while taking leave the wagon from Apja deposited on the veranda, a pair of idols from India. They formerly stood in the house of an uncle of Mr. Stevenson's.

Around the neck of one idol was this verse: Acres the seas from Skerryvore. So long our happy home,

To some South Pacific shore, If selemp state we come.

If selement state we come.

Q, yet whe greet us there receive.
From one who keeps your game.
The message we were charged to give.
Her love is still the same."

NOBODY CAN SPARE A MAN.

Outery Against the Threatened Reductions is the Custom House.
Collector Erhardt had a session of it all day yesterday at the Custom House. The rumpus stirred up by the recommendations of the Wilbur and Chance Commission calling for a reduction in the force of employees has only begun to be heard. All sorts of language flew around the building and penetrated the Collector's office. All the deputy collectors and chiefs of divisions have filed their reports on Treasury agents' recommendations, and this morning the Collector and Private Secretary Sperry will look them over. After this examination the Collector will submit to the Secretary of the Treasury his views on the proposed changes.

The most interesting report was handed in giving her \$3,008.55. It cost \$1,085.09 in lawyers' fees to do it, and the executor got \$268.42 k.

Lawyer Woodhull of Camden managed to get that, He wanted to deduct from it \$100 as his field of what was left he wanted to keep to secure the executor against any further claim by the wildow. Mr. George kicked, Mr. Woodhull kept the money until recently, when Mr. George ween to Camden and built of the wanted to keep to secure the executor against any further claim by the wildow. Mr. George says, in endusion:

Lampbears that Mr. Wilbur and Mr. Chance want to exercise the most rigid economy in the entire of the amount of \$578.51.

appears that Mr. Wilbur and Mr. Chance want to exercise the most rigid economy in the employment of laborers in Mr. Lee's division. They suggest that the force of eighteen be utilized both as laborers and as messengers in this way: They are to work from 6 to 9 in the morning as laborers and from 9 to 4 as messe

this way: They are to work from 6 to 9 in the morning as laborers and from 9 to 4 as messengers in the departments, and are to fill out the twelve hours of the day by working from 4 to 6 o'clock as laborers again. Mr. Lee wrote a strong protest against this. He was assiounded that the American eagle should descend to such picavune business. He thought it would require lightning change artists for these place. The men are to appear in fiannels and overalls from 6 to 9 in the morning, and from 9 to 4 they must wear "biled" ahirts and neat clothes, and from 4 to 6 they are to go back to overalls and jumpers and clean up the building.

Mr. Lee points out a way to curtail expenses. He says that in the naval office Michael Cary and his wife collect all told \$2,400 a year in salaries. The husband is a clerk at \$1,500 and does the janitor's work in the Custom House brokers' offices, thereby greatly swelling his income. Mrs. Cary, besides getting \$1,000 a year for cleaning up the naval office, also has outside chores which are lucrative.

Naval Officer Willis is responsible for the fine places of the Carya. He and Sheriff Rhinebart of Brocklyn are now in Washington trying to save the beads of Deputy Naval Officer Taylor and Private Secretary John E. Bmith.

There was criticism yesterday to the effect that Mr. Wilbur has not seen fit to recommend any reduction in his own force. He has haif a dozen Tressury inspectors. Late last week at the request of Mr. Wilbur six of these superfluous inspectors were transferred to Surveyor Lyon's staff. Mr. Lyon says he has no work for them, and he has written to Collector Erhardt asking that their duties be defined.

Cashier Bostwick entered a most earnest protest against the removal of the two tellers. He says his men have to work many times in a year until o'clock and later hunting for errors and discrepancies, and that he cannot spare a single man.

The gist of this whole business, said an eminent Republican politician, "is an effort to skin down fine the Eastern Custom Houses for

Appraiser Cooper declined to say why he had suspended Examiner Wiswell. There were reports affort, but the Appraiser declined to discuss them.

Jerry Simpson Talks Politics and Religion

Topera, Kan., June 20 -Jerry Simpson was in Topeka this afternoon on his way home. He said: "I own a half interest in a header, and with thei machine I will rake in my golden grain, thresh it, sell and blow in the proceeds on the campaign in Ohio am going to help beat McKinley, not that I have any thing against him, but to help Harrison. Harrison, you would be apt to knock the good Presbyterian out in the Republican National Convention next year, and that would never do."

### Harrigan's Mistake.

"When I named my play," said Edward Harrigan.
"I felt sure that there was no pawnbroker named
Reilly, but I was mistaken, and have had a rather unpleasant reminder of the fact within the last week. In the mail one d y came a letter addressed to me bearing the postmark of a town in Canada. The writer, who signed himself Edward Reilly, pawnbroker, said he had been informed that I was using his name in a play without permission, and he warned me that if 1 didn't stop he would 'have the law on me.'
The letter struck me as being funny, and I sat down
and wrote Mr. Reilly, explaining that no harm was intended by using the name of Reilly, and that I did not know of the existence of a pawnbroker of the name when I selected the title. I enclosed him coupons for a box, and asked him to come and see the play. He returned the coupons, and declared in vigorous terms that he couldn't be bought over for a \$10 theatre box that his name was worth more than a hundre that amount, and, as he didn't want to figure in a play at all, I had better stop using his name."

# Terribly Burned, Yet Said He was Freez

From the New Orleans Times Democra Calvin Meek, a colored man, who was stealing a ride in the first coach of the passenger train, was found over the engine of that train. When the freight engine mowed its way under the coach Meek was thrown up and can down upon the steam drum, to which he was pinned by a mass of wreckage, which was removed after the great-est difficulty. White his injuries were being reseated Meek implored these around him to do something for the intense cold that he felt from his burns, and he begged them not to let him freeze. He asked for a bianket and kept calling out that he was freezing to

Third Party Tactics in Maine,

From the Lewiston Journal.

The third party is stealing a march on other political organizations in this State. Chairman Cushing is makngia stumping tour of the back towns, disguised as a temperance lecturer."

### Relies of the War.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In clearing out an old well on my plantation I found three canteens and two gold watches evidently dropped into the well by soldiers during the last war. The watches, of course, are of no value, only as old gold. The canteens two of which are German sliver, I judge, are perfectly good, and one of them has "U. S. Grant" cut on it. in letters perfectly plain. Any one desiring information ma write to M. I. Monnis, Jr.

Louisiana Should Pay.

To the Editos or The Sca-Sir: If the State of To the Editon of The Sch-Sir: If the State of Louisians is successful in its claim to inherit the entire estate of Mrs. Bertrand Saloy, recently deceased, it is to be hoped that the State will apply the large sum of this unlocked for inheritance, stated in Tan Sux of the 20th inst. as a million, to like honest purpose of paying coupon No. 12 of the Leuniann consola, overdus since 12 of 12 of the thousand to the first the sale that t Jan. 1, 1860, and thereby exonerate itself from the charge of arbitrary confiscation of the property of its

Merely a Slight Difference of Opinion. From Life.

"I don't meet you at Miss Svolte's any more."

"Ro: she and I have had a difference of opinion."

"Nething serious. I hope:"
"Oh. no: on: y I thought! was the man she ought to
marry and she thought! was "."

A Fair Shaker. From the Boston Courier.

Sazeman—A remarkable girl is that Miss Snapper.
You know her pretty well liss she sair leading in the
direction of any partisular creed?
Blunity—I ran't say definitely, but from the way in
which she disposed of my marrial aspirations last evening I should say she was a blaker.

Not as She Meant It. From the Detroit Free Free.

"Where is that black cloud going to "
Asked the boy of his grandman dear;
And the old lady said, as she shock her head,
"It's going to thunde, I feet, A SINGLE-TAX BEQUEST.

Its Circuitous and Expensive Legal Way

A report from Henry George, telling how he has managed the fund left by George Hutchins for the propagation of single-tax doctrines, will be printed in the next number of the Irish World. Hutchins lived in Ancora, N. J., and he left the bulk of his property for this fund. Mr. Hutchins's relatives contested the will. The original bequest amounted to about \$12.-000, but lawyers' fees and miscellaneous bad luck have caused it to dwindle to \$500. Mr.

George says: "Owing to events which he (Mr. Hutchins) did not anticipate. I have not been, nor am I yet, in a position to make a full report, but, thinking it time that some information should

in conclusion:

"I am thus, so far, repronsible for the distribution of books to the amount of \$578.51, which I will charge at the retail price, and have on hand \$186.67 with which to ray for the actual cost of paper press work and malling. As soon as I can get some legal decision as to the amount yet due. I will proceed to the final carrying out of the bequest."

SHALL THE RICH BE SHEDDED OVER? And the Sun Smite the Poor at the Ball

The paternal Board of Aldermen pass d yesterday the resolution requiring the bleaching boards at the Polo grounds to be projected by an awning or shed within thirty days, and imposing a fine of \$100 a day for non-compliance. The Committeel on Fire Department and Buildings made a report of which this is a sample:

patrons of the baseball games at the Polo grounds, who, although charged fifty cents admission each, are left exposed to the scorching rays of the aun, seem to require at the hands of the municipal authorities some remedy for the indifference, to give it no harsher name, that thus exposes them for hours at a time to the inconvenience and annoyance inseparable from witnessing one or the games under such disagreeable and daugerous conditions.

The fact that for 25 cents additional covered "The fact that for 25 cents additional covered seats might be obtained on the grand stand only aggravales the evil as all who cannot afford to pay that sum are forced to torego the protection and care bestowed upon the more favored and wealthy patrons of these games, who are amply protected from exposure. This discrimination should not be permitted. Those who cannot afford to pay 75 cents for admission should not be forced to imperit their health and suffer annoyance and inconvenience as a penalty for their impecunicalty."

MOLONEY CAME ALSO.

The Clerk as Hungry for Back Pay as the William H. Moloney, the reading clerk of the

boodle Board of 1884 and the companion in exile of the fugitive Aldermen and John Keenan, shows premonitory symptoms of possessing the same gall that d'stinguishes ex-Alderman De Lacy, who has filed a claim for the salary that accrued while he was away in Canada. De Lacy is to be examined concern ing his claim next Monday in the Corporation Counsel's office, Moloney has not filed any claim. We have

Counsel's office.
Moloney has not filed any claim. He has contented himself thus far with dropping in at the Compiroller's office and mentioning incidentally that he wanted the rest of the reading clerk's salary for 1886. The Compiroller intimated that it would be necessary to look into the matter a little, and that he could not get the money inst than. the matter a little, and that he could not get the money just then.

The looking into the matter has not disclosed any comfort for the Moloney. His name disap-peared from the pay roll very soon after he disappeared from the city, and Capt. Twomey, the clerk of the Common Council, says that he was duly dismissed and his place filled.

POOL SELLING IN TOWN.

Wynn's Conviction Finally Upset by the

The case against Thomas F. Wynn, Peter De Lacey's right-hand man and chief clerk, who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of selling pools at 5 Barclay street, but whose conviction was upset by the General Term and was then taken to the Court of Appeals by the District Attorney, has been decided in Wynn's favor. Mr. Hummel, in speaking of the case to a reporter yesterday, said:

"The decision is virtually a victory for the pool sellers. The District Attorney raised the question of the constitutionality of the Ives alaw of 1887, which permits betting at any dely authorized race track between May 15 and Oct. 15, on the ground that it was not constitutional to legalize a lottery. The Court of Aippeals has evidently passed over this point for its decision settles the fact that one may bet by commission through city pool tooms so long as the money is actually placed at the track." and was then taken to the Court of Appeals by

SUPERINTENDENT DEBEVOISE RESIGNS Going to be General Manager for J. B. & J. M. Cornell. George W. Debevoise, who has been Super-

intendent of Public School Buildings since 1884, has handed in his resignation to the Board of Education. He gives as his reas n for resigning his intention to become the general manager of the iron works of J. B. & J. M. Cornell in this city. The superintendent's salary is \$5,000. The appointment of Mr. Debevoise's successor cannot long be delayed, at there are new schools to be built and many to

be repaired.
Mr. Debevolse returned from a three months' wacation this month. Before he went away he tendered his resignation, but it was not accented. He succeeded David Stagg as superintendent in 1884.

President Hunt of the Board of Education said yesterday that the resignation would be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board. President Hunt had understood that Mr. Debevoise resigned because of his health.

Shutting Of Undesirable Immigrants. The Hamburg-American Steamship Com-

pany has issued circulars to its agents in Europe warning them against selling tickets to persons prohibited under the new immigration law from landing here. Paying for the
return of the debarred immigrant is the penalty
for disobeying the warning. The Hamburg
line has taken the liberty of including
Anarchists in the prohibited class. Uncle
Bam's law does not mention them. The North
German Lloyd line sent out similar circulars
about a month ago. More than a third of the
immigrants who land here come on the ships
of the Hamburg-American and North German
Lloyd lines.

"With the cooperation of these companies."
Col. Weber said yesterdar, "we will land at
the Barge Office a more desirable class of immigrants this year than ever before." to persons prohibited under the new immigra-

Woman's Rights Away Back.

From Life.

Sho-Men are oppressors. They withhold from women the callings of life and yet there is Biblical He—Yes. The Lord made Lot's wife a sail. Coldness Accounted For

"Did you notice what a coolness your joke preduced at the Silkiness last night?" said fulfilling to Smallers this morning. "It seemed to have the effect of a refrigarator."
"Thanks for your compliment, Snifkins; I thought is a nice jeel."

An Old Man's Darling. From Life.

She-Would you believe it! That vicious litt's Mrs. Neston has taught her baby to call its father "grandlie-What did she do that for?
She-so that neston shan't forget that he is old enough to be her father.

A hard cough distresses the patient and racks floth lungs and throat. Dr. D. Jayne's Experiental is the remedy wanted to sure your cough and relieve both the pulmonary and bronchial expant—Adm.